The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 165.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The ex-King of Hanover is dangerously ill at Vienna.

—Secretaries Bristow and Belknap have returned to Washington.

—Hon. H. O. Pratt has been re-nominated for Congress in the Fourth Iowa District.

—In the Anti-Monopolist Convention at Ottumwa, Iowa, E. Gales was nominated for Congress.

—James Harrington was arrested in Columbus charged with the murder of Thomas Dorllard in Cleveland two years ago.

—Members of the Boston and Palladelphia Athletic Base Ball Clubs left Palladelphia yesterday for a professional tour to England.

—Gov. Dix has vetoed the act to incorporate the New York Warehouse and Railway Company and to improve the commercial facilities in New York.

—Clouds of grasshoppers are reported as having alighted near Columbus, Neb., on Wednesday, doing some damage. They are rapidly moving East.

—Daniel M. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, is the author of the financial and temperance planks in the Indiana Democrat State platform adopted on Wednesday.

—A meeting was held at Saratoga yesterday to discuss the proposition of sending a four oared crew, picked from all the colleges, to row against Oxford and Cambridge.

—Two men, named Burlison and Rosin, of Prairie county, Ark., got into a difficulty on Tuesday, in which the former was stabbed and killed by the latter. Soon after some unknown person shot and killed Burlison.

—John Kaiser, a shormaker in Franklin, Ohio, ended a four weeks' drunken spree last Wednesday night by shooting his wife and instantly killing her, and then putting the pistol to his own head, fired two shots, dying instantly.

—Governor Davis, of Minnesota, has received a draft of one thousand dollars from Garrett Smith for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers, one half to go for the benefit of the Iowa sufferers. A grateful letter of thanks was returned for the generous donation.

—James Gray, of Roache's Station, on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, was killed by being thrown from the track near Asley, Ill., last Wednesday night, and died yesterday morning. He laid across the track in a drunken sleep, and was discovered too late to save his life.

—A cable dispatch announces the safe arrival at Cork, Ireland, of the schooner S. B. Benson, which sailed from Toledo, Ohio, in May last, and from Montreal June 4th, with a cargo of 24,000 bushels of corn, and which, together with the Pamlico, of Chicago, was recently reported lost off the coast of Newfoundland.

—Swisher, who killed Cashit on the 4th, was captured near Huntington, Ohio, on Tuesday, and underwent a preliminary examination at Ripley yesterday. He is held to answer a charge of murder in the first degree at the next term of court. He thought he had shot the older Cashit, instead of Taylor.

—The annual election of directors of the Grand Rapids and Indianapolis road resulted as follows: W. O. Henghart, Grand Rapids, Michigan; J. G. Wett, of Sturges, Michigan; P. E. Hoagland, and P. O Randall, of Fort Wayne; M. Falcott, of Chicago; John McCullough, Charles S. Messier and Wm. Thaw, of Pittsburgh; Thomas Scott, George B Roberts and John Flynn, of Philadelphia; Robert S. Potter, of New York, and H. H. Jewell, of Columbus, Ohio.

—Joseph Boyer, the man who was so badly beaten in Jeffersonville, Ind., recently, by Corbin and Gordon, has died. Corbin and Gordon were arrested at New Albany, brought to Jeffersonville, and locked up. The Coroner held a *post mortem* examination and the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by blows on the head from brickbats and an ale bottle in the hands of Samuel Gordon and Edward Corbin. Great indignation was expressed against the murderers.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 17, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, and lower temperature will prevail in the interior, light rains near the coast, with northwest to southwest winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, southeast or southwest winds, stationary temperature, and no decided change in barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather during the day, with southerly winds, rising temperature and stationary or falling barometer.

For the lake region and the Northwest, increasing cloudiness, easterly or southerly winds, rising temperature and falling barometer during the day, with rain in the Upper Mississippi Valley and near Lake Superior.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 76; Cincinnati clear, thermometer 73; Indianapolis, clear, thermometer 68; Keokuk, threatening, thermometer 70; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 77; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 75; Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 82; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 75; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 62; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 79; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 76; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 72; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 80; Yankton, light rain, thermometer 72; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 75; La Crosse, cloudy, thermometer 71; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 73

GEO. H. ROSS, Observer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1874.

The Tilton Separation.

The *News* says: The question of the legal separation of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton is now in the hands of Mr. N B. Moore, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Moore is stepfather of Mrs. Tilton, and has been her husband's intimate friend for many years.

A Ship Mutineer to be Punished.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of James McCarthy, first mate of the American ship Cultivator, on a charge of having, on the 11th of last January, shot and killed John Smith, *alias* John Wright, one of the seamen on the vessel, when she was one day out from San Francisco. McCarthy and several witnesses are daily expected at this port on the steamer Caroline, having been sent here for trial by the American Consul at Brussels.

Forged Circular Notes.

Brown Bros. & Co. have received a telegram from the National Bank of Scotland, London, saying that forged circular notes purporting to be issued from their office are afloat. Caution in cashing and identification is necessary.

Three More Indictments.

The Grand Jury found three more indictments each against the convicted Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner for violation of the election laws.

Gold Awarded.

The Government awarded one million dollars gold to-day at 109 77.

STORMS.

Destructive Hurricane at Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, MASS., July 16.—A thunder storm and hurricane passed over this city to-day. The damage to buildings was immense. The steeple of the First Congregational church was blown off, fell on an adjoining block, and badly shattered the roofs of the houses. Part of the roof of the Universalist church was blown into the street. The Branch Street church, a wooden structure, was left in ruins. The dome of the locomotive house of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad was carried away, and other damage done to an extent impossible to ascertain at the present time.

A Barn Struck by Lightning in Indiana.

FT. WAYNE, July 16.—During a heavy thunder storm near Huntingtown, Ind., about ten miles north of this place, to-day, a barn belonging to W. Felt was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, with its contents, consisting of all his newly harvested crops and a quantity of agricultural implement. The loss is about $3,000; no insurance.

Arkansas Revenge.

LITTLE ROCK, July 16.—On the 13th of March last, Sed Wallace, the Johnson county desperado, was hung at Clarksville. He came of one of the best families in the county, and having a large connection, his father having been a Methodist preacher and once a member of the Legislature, the execution of young Wallace created excitement at the time, and vengeance was threatened by Wallace's friends against all engaged in it. Deputy Sheriff Kline conducted the execution. Yesterday morning Kline left this city for Clarksville in company with a young man named Banks. They arrived at the depot, half a mile from Clarksville, at 2 P. M., and started on foot for town. They were fired upon from the roadside by some unknown person. Kline was mortally wounded and young Banks slightly. A man named Robinson, a cousin of Sed Wallace, who had been in the county but a short time, was arrested, charged with the shooting, and was recognized as the party who fired on him. Kline had no warning of his intention.

FIRST EDITION.

"OUR TOWN CLOCK."

The Timepiece that Regulates all our Regulators.

The Clock in the Turret of Municipal Hall---How it is Made to Mark the Exact Time---Always True as the Sun---Uniformity and Accuracy Secured---An Interesting Description of the Machinery and its Workings.

There are few people—none in fact perhaps who can afford to travel our city with a watch—that have not, times without number, found it convenient to regulate their time-keepers by our "town clock" in the tower of Municipal Hall. This piece of mechanism has thus become a public convenience of almost inestimable value, and anything in relation to its workings will doubtless find many interested readers—a fact that indeed the City Hall Commission to procure from Prof. S. P. Langley, who regulates it, some account of the manner in which the time piece is always kept "on time." This report from the Professor will appear in the forthcoming pamphlet which is to be issued by the City Hall Commission, but in the meantime having secured an advance, proof sheet of the document, we herewith present it to our readers, with a feeling that it will interest them as much for the perspicuous style in which the information is set forth, as for the information itself.

The turret-clock of the City Hall is the medium by which the time is supplied to the city of Pittsburgh, from the Observatory to Allegheny. As the arrangements for doing this are, in some degree, peculiar to Pittsburgh, which is as yet in advance of most American cities in its provision for the ready distribution of the exact time to all within its limits, some account of the considerations which led to the city's action, and the system adopted to give it effect will be in place.

TELLING TIME BY STARS.

The amount of time usually observed by the discrepancies of clocks and watches, and which is indirectly felt by each individual in appointments missed, or time lost needlessly in waiting, is, in the aggregate, very considerable, sufficiently so to make it a public convenience to have a simple and universally accessible means of uniting every watch and clock in the community on the same hour and minute.

The source of all time is the observation of the heavenly bodies, and an observatory, where one exists, is the natural means of obtaining it at first hand.

Commissioners of the new City Hall and a number of gentlemen of Allegheny having visited the Allegheny Observatory, and found there an extended system of time distribution already organized for the use of railroads and others, it was proposed to the Director, Prof. S. P. Langley, on the part of the Observatory, to supervise and arrange a system for supplying time to Pittsburgh, in such a manner that every citizen could enjoy the use of it, and all the affairs of its large business community be regulated by a single accurate standard.

The personal examination of the systems employed in Great Britain having led him to desire to introduce one in Pittsburgh, which might inaugurate in this country the use of the most beneficial features to be found elsewhere, with some contemplated improvements, he was requested by the Commissioners to devise the arrangements he deemed most suitable, to superintend their execution, and finally, on the part of the Observatory, to assume the responsibility of their direction and maintenance, so far as was necessary, for the purpose of a constant regulation connection from the Observatory's standard mean time clock of the public time. They have accordingly addressed themselves to him for this description of the means employed, and their practical working.

WHAT IS NEEDED—"AN EXACT TIME" STANDARD.

The ultimate standard of time, by which all regulators are set, being the motion of the heavenly bodies, and no time-keeper having any power to keep itself right, the best clock will go wrong without constant supervision, and the best time is that which is most frequently regulated by the stars. Two things are chiefly desirable: A general success of the public to one common standard, and the exact truth of that standard. The consideration of *unity* is here placed even before that of *accuracy*, and it is, in fact, not hard to see that if every clock and watch in the community were agreed in being wrong by exactly the same amount, little practical inconvenience would be felt. It is, however, believed that, in the Pittsburgh system, unity and accuracy are equally attained. It is well known that the sun can be made to announce his own passage across the meridian by a burning lens placed so that the solar rays falling on it at noon shall ignite a fuse at their focus, and fire a gun; and to improve on this rude contrivance, so that at the instant the "mean" sun crosses the meridian, a signal may announce it every second that it is exactly twelve o'clock—more exactly than if the sun itself gave the signal—is the object of all contrivances like those now described.

This preface must explain the need of at least a brief description of the instruments of record at the Observatory, which will be found in a description of the turret-clock of the City Hall, since they are in permanent metallic connection with it, and both are but parts of the same complete apparatus.

HOW IT IS SECURED AT THE OBSERVATORY.

At the Observatory, then, in a very massively mounted telescope so built in between piers of stone that it cannot be turned out of the meridian, and so powerful that the principal stars are visible through it by day as well as by night.

The principal use of this is, by suitable observations and calculation, to regulate two extremely exact astronomical clocks beside it, with only one of which, however, we are immediately concerned.

This one has a dial divided into twenty-four hours, on which an hour, minute, and second-hand move, every day, in imitation of the instant of exact noon; the hands keeping precise time with the revolution of the "mean sun," and being evidently capable, by suitable mechanical devices, of giving an audible signal at this moment, more exactly and better than the sun itself. Electricity is called in to do this, and by means which, though altogether too elaborate for minute description in this place, are yet very simple and intelligible in principle. Two wires are led separately from a battery in the City Hall to the Observatory, where they join, and when the ends of these wires are separated in Allegheny, a click will be heard on a "sounder" in the fire alarm room in Pittsburgh by the ordinary operator of the telegraph, who was required

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$8 00
Do. for six months.....4 00
Do. for three months.....2 00
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 00
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 87¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE idea that the German police "got up" the recent attack on Bismarck, and that Hanthaler, the priest, just happened to step in front of the Prince's horses and thus stop them a moment at the instant the shot was fired, is one of those things which come within the category of matters hard to be believed.

AFTER the *Post* has published in full its encyclical upon what constitutes Christianity pure and simple, possibly it may be induced to enlighten the world upon some points of the Democratic platform as held in the State of Indiana. A word or two on the question of a revenue tariff, the redemption of the bonds by greenbacks, and the overthrow of the whole system of National banks, would be very interesting just now.

THE *Post* devotes about half a column in reply to two questions we had the honor of propounding to that exemplary embodiment of all the virtues, but only answers one of them; at some leisure moment it will please give us a lecture upon the other. When it charges Gen. Howard as one who made the profession of Christianity "a cloak and a disguise under which he practiced his nefarious calling, and corrupted public and private morals," it simply bore false witness, as it does very frequently. The habit of sneering at "all who profess and call themselves Christians" has become chronic in that paper; the Y. M. C. A. being a special subject upon which it indulges that propensity; possibly, since another Y. M. C. A. has been established here, it will receive orders to silence its batteries.

THE sixty-sixth section of the Act of March 31, A. D. 1860, provides, among other matters, that "it shall not be lawful for any * * * Director of any corporation * * * to be in anywise interested in any contract for the sale or furnishing of any supplies or materials to be furnished to, or for the use of, any corporation * * * or public institution of which he shall be * * an officer, and any person violating these provisions, or either of them * * * * shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

The foregoing is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the taxpayers of the Thirteenth ward for consideration and action. If the charges so boldly made a few evenings ago are presumably true, then it behooves the School Board to institute proceedings under the law for the punishment of the offenders; if those charges are groundless, then is the party charged with evil doing entitled to a full investigation before an impartial jury. Laws are of small service unless their sanctions are enforced, and in the case before us, the member of the School Board who knows or believes that Mr. Hunter has violated the 66th section of the Penal Code, is morally bound to prosecute, not only for the protection of the taxpayers, but for his own reputation, that he may not be regarded as a partaker in the wrong-doing. The idea that a School Director can, by setting up one of his own workmen as a bidder, evade the provisions of the Act of Assembly, is simply ridiculous; and the statement that he received legal advice to that effect is surely a slander upon the most simple minded man who holds a certificate as a practicing lawyer. It may be, however, that any one joining with two others in an effort to do an act in fraud of the law, might find himself tossed on the horns of an indictment for conspiracy; on this we express no definite opinion, but probably the District Attorney would.

HEAT AND HEALTH.

In and throughout the excessively hot season we are now *enjoying* it is the honest duty of every individual to take more than ordinary care of his health and to guard carefully that of his family. Disease, perhaps, is no more to be guarded in Summer than at any other time, but at no other season of the year does it find the body so powerless to withstand its ravages or so likely to fall an easy victim. Heat is exhausting. It weakens the physical strength and leaves the body subject to the conquest to any ailment which in ordinary temperature would be regarded as trifling in character, and which could be resisted and fought off without much self will or struggle. The season thus far has not been especially marked by any frequency of deaths, but as we have only entered into the warm weather many cases will undoubtedly be reported before the close of the season, unless each individual constitutes himself a sanitary agent to look after his own and his neighbors' health. Cleanliness, temperance in eating and drinking, avoidance of long exposure to the sun's heat and of a sudden cooling off of the blood by bathing or sitting in a strong draft of air, and strict regularity in habits are the best preventives of disease in warm weather. One great cause for sickness these hot days is found in unwholesome diet. The poor especially suffer from this. The laborer who works hard needs fresh and substantial food to render him fit to withstand the hardship, and yet his table is frequently supplied with half decayed truck sold cheap at the garden stands in the market. His beef, too, is bought cheap and is often rancid before served to him. With such poisons in his body, it is not to be wondered that he falls an easy prey to sunstrokes and complaints peculiar to the heated term. Discretion, care, prudence and caution in diet and habits, and temperance and cleanliness in all things, are therefore strongly advised, and those who would preserve health and life itself while the mercury is up among the nineties, should heed the warning.

DR. PRIESTLY.

A number of chemists propose to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Oxygen and the explosion of the old theory of Phlogiston by Dr. Priestly, at Northumberland (Pa.), the place of Priestly's death. One of our exchanges, speaking to the subject, remarks:

"The discovery of oxygen may well be considered as the birth of modern chemistry. What the discovery by Newton, sitting under his apple tree in the garden at Woolsthorpe in 1665, was to the astronomers, the result of Priestly's simple experiments with mercury, in 1774, was to the chemists. It brought a groping world from darkness into light. It seems incredible that a substance which constitutes three-fourths of the whole known terraqueous globe should remain "undiscovered" till within a century of our time. All the oceans, seas, lakes, and rivers are eight-ninths in bulk nothing but oxygen, the vegetable world is four-fifths oxygen, the animal kingdom three-fourths, and the crust of the earth itself is about one third composed of this all pervading substance. Without it all animal and vegetable life on the globe would perish, and yet, when unrestrained by the checks which nature has provided it becomes the most destructive agent known. If freed for a single hour it would first poison all life on the face of the earth and then consume the whole globe with fire. For centuries the alchemists of the Old World were puzzled, defeated, and awed by the mysterious workings of this substance, which in itself is invisible, odorless and tasteless. While they were experimenting explosions frequently occurred, sometimes killing or maiming the experimenter, and it was only natural that they should come to regard it as a real but invisible spirit that took this way of avenging itself on its tormentors. The devout alchemists, therefore, it is said, commenced their experiments with prayer, and stamped upon their vessels the mark of the holy cross. Van Helmont first applied to this invisible agent the term "gas," from *gahst*, meaning a ghost or spirit. At length, about the middle of the seventeenth century, a new theory was established by the German chemist Beecher, called the "phlogistic" hypothesis. This assumed that all bodies were pervaded with an etherial substance or principle called phlogiston, and that fire and heat were used by phlogiston escaping and rising to the empyrean—the heaven of pure fire and light. The greatest difficulty in the way of this theory was that notwithstanding most bodies were lighter after the "phlogiston" had left it, some others were heavier. Nevertheless it was the most complete explanation known at that time, and it was almost universally accepted. Of course the discovery by Dr. Priestley upset all these notions."

Dr. Priestly was born in England, and at one time was a dissenting clergyman; having been mobbed in Birmingham on account of his presumed sympathy with the French revolution, he and his family emigrated to this country, and settled in Northumberland, where he died in the year 1804.

POLICE.

The abduction of the child of Mr. Ross, of Philadelphia, is still the subject of comment in the Eastern papers. It is remarkable that a child *should* be stolen away in open *day* in a city like Philadelphia, and the thieves be bold enough to traffic upon the parents' anxiety in order to obtain a high ransom. We read of such captures in Italy, but it is of stray travelers in the waste places of that country, and the captors are professional bandits; but we believe it is only in Philadelphia that the advertising columns of the morning papers are made the medium of communication between the distracted parents and the child thieves.

We hope we have not yet attained so high a civilization as to have kidnappers among us; but we have a variety of other descriptions of law-breakers, and may soon expect to be able to vie with our chief city in this, its highest proof of the festering boldness which invariably accompanies what is ordinarily regarded as the very highest grade of social refinement. It is generally believed Philadelphia has a large police force; if so, may it not be well for the people of that goodly city to inquire, what is it all worth? A good police organization knows every suspicious character who comes within its limits; and, unknown to the subject of its united espionage, he is watched in his goings out and in his comings in, in his down sitting and in his uprising—in all his sayings and doings he is shadowed; and when he has brought himself within the limits of the criminal code, he is nabbed and committed for safety to that secure refuge where the dogs will not bite him. Some years since an infant child of an officer of the army who was spending a day or two in Philadelphia, was taken from its nurse; but was recovered immediately by the police. Ten or twelve years must have witnessed a wonderful falling off in the quality of the force in that city.

But how are we off here for protection from society's worst elements? In some portions of our widely spread territory we have no police forces whatever, and each citizen must needs be his own protector from housebreakers, and each family risk the annoyance arising from the visits of sturdy and insolent beggars, every one of whom could earn a subsistence, did they not find it more in consonance with their vagrant habits to beg.

Enough money is expended in Philadelphia, and in Pittsburgh too for that matter, to secure a reliable police force, and it would be sound economy to reduce the force in each city to half its present number and pay really reliable men double the present wages. What is needed is service, not display; and a position upon the police force of one of our large cities is not an appropriate gift to reward a political bummer. It is to be hoped that the carrying off the young child in Philadelphia will, amid all that is distressing in it, produce some good in the way of calling public attention to the necessity of all policemen rendering value for the pay they receive—being not only ornamental, but useful upon occasion.

PERSONAL.

If the world seems cold to you,
Kindle fires to warm it!
Let their comfort hide from you
What you suffer from it.
Hearts as frozen as your own
To that radiance gather;
You will soon forget to moan,
"Ah! the cheerless weather!"

AND now Schuiz is to have $20,000 as an editor. He would be cheap at a great deal less money.

DUBLIN papers deny the report that the Marquis of Bute was to be separated from his wife.

WE are told that Jules Janin died seated in the very arm chair in which Beranger had died before him.

MISS APPLETON, daughter of Mr. Geo. S. Appleton, is announced as engaged to Mr. Madden, of New York city.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, arrived at our American Brighton, Long Branch, last Wednesday evening.

MISS HOPE SCOTT, the grand niece of Sir Walter Scott, and mistress of Abbotsford, is soon to be married to Hon. Joseph Maxwell.

WOODULL says that Tilton first had the story from one of his children. Perhaps the child has as much imagination as Pip when he told the story of the big dogs and the silver trays and the veal cutlets.

IT IS something unaccountable how these sober and sedate old fellows, as soon as their families have gone to the country to spend the heated term, commence to wear their Sunday clothes every day, and begin to argue that four hours' sleep is all that the human frame requires to be healthy. —*Detroit Free Press*

A HALE and hearty old gentlemen living in Columbus, Ga., is the proud father of thirteen handsome daughters. He buys clothing for them by the wholesale. Thus when he last went shopping he bought 370 yards of calico, 100 of lawn, 13 corsets, 26 pairs of shoes, and other goods in proportion. Unlike many fathers who have only one daughter, he paid cash for all his purchases. Though an old man, he has never bought a bushel of corn or a pound of meat. He raises them himself. He has never sworn an oath and does not owe a dollar.

IT looks very much as if there was a genuine hero in this second Hampshire disaster. One Deacon Harry Meacham is said to have watched the dam during the Sunday storm, fearing a catastrophe, and when it came he rushed down into the village, in hot haste, as the heroes of Mill River were supposed to have done, and alarmed the villagers, thereby saving many lives. May this be true, and the praises of the heroic Deacon be sung. But let not our poets be too hasty, this time. Let us be patient, and wait for the proof of the statement.—*Boston Globe.*

ROMANTIC weddings are quite the thing now. Closely following the marriage on Boston Common comes the news from Colorado of a rather peculiar hymeneal affair. 'Twas on the evening of the glorious "Fourth," when Miss Filura Green and Mr. Joseph Table, escorted by a large number of friends, and accompanied by a Squire, climbed the precipitous sides of "Castle Rock." After arriving at the summit, the Squire tied the nuptial knot that united the aforesaid Green and Table, making them one body politic, while the whizzing of rockets and the pop of Roman candles fizzed out the triumph of their pledge. As Rip Van Jefferson says: "May they live long and bun happy."

MICHAEL LEAHY, who graduates from the Pittsfield (Mass.) High School, this week, at the age of twenty-one, is a remarkable young man. When a child, while playing on the railroad track, he was run over by a train, and it was necessary to amputate both arms so close to the shoulders that no perceptible stumps are left. Nevertheless, he has persevered in his studies, has not been absent or tardy once in his four years' course at the High School, and has become a proficient in the branches there taught, turning the leaves of his book with his tongue. He has also acquired a very legible and even handsome style of penmanship, which he executes with his mouth.

In the current shower of academical honors the degree of Doctor of Divinity has fallen upon two persons of similar names, as to whom there may possibly be some confusion of mind. Bowdoin College has conferred that distinction upon Dr. Jacob J. Abbott, pastor of the Congregational Church at Yarmouth, Maine; Amherst upon Jacob Abbott, now of Farmington, Maine. The latter will be recognized as the veteran author, whose Young Christian Series and Rollo Books, to say nothing of numerous other works, were known to almost every English reading home years ago. Dr. Abbott was a professor at Amherst College, whose recognition of him in this way is, therefore, peculiarly fitting.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IN Great Britain the average marriage takes place at the age of twenty-five.

THE new law of the State of Illinois, which allows a prisoner to testify in his own behalf, has gone into effect.

ALL the Secret Service officers on duty in New York city have been summoned to Washington to answer charges pending against them in connection with the "safe burglary."

IT is estimated that it costs the people of the United States $5,000,000 yearly to keep their teeth in repair. All the consequence of drinking ice water, which, says the dentists, cracks the enamel.

JUAN BELLIDO DELUNA, editor of the Cuban paper *La Independencia*, and Jose Ferrer Dalmau, editor of the Spanish paper *La Cronista*, have been placed under bonds to restrain them from duelling.

AN O'Sullivan protested in Parliament against the adulteration of good Irish whisky with that inferior article made in Scotland. He compared the whisky thus adulterated to sparrows painted as canaries—both chirpy.

NEWS has been received that the French Steamship Company has dismissed from its service Captains Lemorie and Ronssan, the former of the steamer Europe and the latter of the steamer Amerique. Both have been removed for abandoning their vessels.

IT MAKES one hungry to read of the speckled beauties captured in the trout streams of the interior; but as we never see any of these "four pounders" in the city, there must be a good deal of "romancing" by the Adirondack's correspondents.

THE theft of a child as practiced in Philadelphia is not an uncommon crime in England, and we are probably indebted for this visit of the kidnappers to the fact that their achievements have made that country too hot for them. Now that Ross has the money he will get his child and they will begin again.

NEWS has been received by way of San Domingo that three Cubans who lately landed on the coast of Camoguy from a vessel in the old Bahama channel, and who were captured shortly after landing by the Spaniards, were executed on the Spanish gunboat Neptune, in which they were being conveyed from Nueritas to Havana.

ROBERT SCOTT and Mr. Galloway, of the London Meteorological Society, have been investigating mine explosions. They find that fifty eight per cent. are due to changes of atmospherical pressure indicated by the barometer; seventeen per cent. to great heat of weather, and that the remainder have no apparent connection with atmospheric conditions.

WE regret to say that the most recent and thrilling zoological story is tragical. A cat in Massachusetts, bereaved of her young, adopted a set of little muskrats. When their eyes were opened, and they saw what kind of mother fate had bestowed upon them, they so loudly complained that the benevolent cat became both hungry and indignant, and ate every one of them.

IT is ordered that in the Irish Parliament, when the home rulers get it, such terms as "thief of the wurruld," "spalpeen," "nager," "villain," "polthroon," "thrayter," "omathawn," &c., and such epithets as "base," "brutal," "bloody minded" and others named in a schedule to be furnished to members shall be considered unparliamentary, except when used in the heat of debate.

A BRIGHT little three-year-old was once imprisoned in the closet for some childish offense by his mother. After waiting vainly for signs of contrition, the mother opened the door and inquired:

"Are you not sorry, Eddie?"

The sturdy young journalist of the future curled his mouth doggedly and answered:

"When I sorry I let on know."

THE rapidity with which the Minnesota grasshoppers do their work of destruction is shown by an account in the Minneapolis *Tribune* of their ravages on a single farm. In two hours they had devastated the whole crop, consisting of forty acres of wheat that was out in ear, and would have yielded twenty five bushels to the acre, corn, oats and potatoes—everything. Not even the grass and the leaves of the trees were left.

A CROP of one hundred bushels to the acre, of any grain or root, would be considered something enormous. Yet this kind of a crop is reported from Minnesota and Iowa. In the sections where the greatest devastation has been wrought, the reports estimate the grasshoppers at "one hundred bushels to the acre," this having been accurately ascertained on at least one farm. There can be no better idea given of the vast numbers of these insects, who defy enumeration on any other system.

A curious innovation in high life marriage in Paris is to be noticed—that of only inviting young and, above all, single persons to the lunch; the grave and heavy relatives being invited at a monster dinner. It is also a compliment of a delicate nature for the bridegroom to present the bride with a prayer book printed in as many languages as she speaks, the vignettes also to be as expressive as an additional tongue. Since January the practice is becoming general for French newly married couples to travel during the honeymoon.

THE Hudson (N. Y.) *Register* of Monday, referring to the recent discovery of rich deposits of iron ore in the town of Livingston, near Linlithgow, reports that arrangements have been completed to operate the beds on an extensive scale, and a company, representing a capital of $25,000,000 has been formed for the purpose. The gentlemen empowered to act for the stockholders are Messrs. John L. Randell, Andrew Randell and John Bridgeford, of Albany. The land, comprising some 500 acres, has been leased, and, the requisite papers were executed and filed last Friday.

THE German Government is reported to have made a ten years' treaty with Greece, whereby it has been given the right to make thorough excavations for relics in all parts of the latter country, and especially on the site of the old Temple of Jupiter. Greece is to have all the relics discovered, and Germany the exclusive right to take casts and publish results for five years. It is also announced that Prof. Schliemann, the Trojan antiquarian, is in trouble with the Turkish Government, because he took to Athens all the gold and silver relics he dug up, instead of turning half of them over to the Constantinople museum. The Turkish Government alleges that he made an agreement to do so, and is now endeavoring to compel him to relinquish a share of the booty.

"SPORT" IN PERU.

Bull-Fight Extraordinary.

The *South Pacific Times*, published at Callao, Peru, under date of June 29th, reports that a bull fight took place the day previous (Sunday), in that city, in which a Chinaman and two women took part. Previous to the appearance of these performers, however, two or three bulls were brought out and worried for half an hour each. One was slowly tormented to death, after being stabbed in about twenty different places, but the other two, after undergoing the same process, refused to die, and were driven bleeding and wearied back to the yard. The fourth was a celebrated bull, and the Chinaman took particular good care to keep far enough from it to prevent damage to either party. At last the chief attraction of the day appeared. A *chola* woman on horseback took her position in the centre of the arena to "receive" the bull, as it is termed, on his being let loose. She did "receive" him, but in a way she had not expected. The whole affair was over in a minute. Directly the bull charged her, her horse turned tail, and the bull knocked both him and the equestrienne over. The horse stood still; the bull proceeded to gore the unfortunate woman, and the "gallant" bull-fighters amused themselves by keeping a respectful distance from the animal. The bull was prevented from killing the woman by his attention being drawn off by the appearance of a volunteer with a poncho, who was also knocked down for his pains. At this stage of the proceedings there was intense excitement, and the bull was finally dispatched.

THE BEECHER BUSINESS.

Latest Perplexing Development—The Evidence Before the Council.

The latest development of the Beecher-Tilton case is not a little perplexing. Mrs. Tilton, it seems, is not in sympathy with her husband's attack upon Mr. Beecher, and without consultation with him she has appeared before the investigating committee and given her version of the cause of the trouble. It is asserted, perhaps upon good authority and perhaps not, that her story tells strongly in Mr. Beechers favor, and shows that Tilton has been making a very great fuss about nothing. When Tilton learned that his wife had thus testified, it is said that he was indignant, and after a stormy interview between the pair, Mrs. Tilton withdrew from her home and announced that the separation would be a permanent one. Two very different constructions will be placed upon the conduct of this woman. Mr. Beecher's friends will undoubtedly claim that Mrs. Tilton knows him to be a deeply injured man, and that as she had the power so clear his reputation by telling the truth, she bravely determined to do so even if the consequence should be a breach with the husband whose conduct had compelled her to despise him. On the other hand, those who incline to believe the worst of this wretched scandal, will accept the theory that as the lady, if guilty, has the very strongest reasons for siding with Mr. Beecher, she has fabricated a story in his defense, which her husband knows to be false, and he, insulted beyond endurance, has driven her from his house. It is a miserable business in either case, and all the parties are deserving of profound compassion, whether they are guilty or innocent. There is now, however, more than ever, a necessity that the exact truth shall be made public, so that people may know precisely whether Mr. Beecher is a very great sinner, or whether Tilton's morbid fancy has created a scandal of the most dreadful proportions. The action of Mrs. Tilton can do nothing more than to add to the difficulties of the situation as it is seen by outsiders and to whet the expectation of the curious. It certainly cannot be accepted at present by unprejudiced persons as a vindication of Mr. Beecher.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

THE EVIDENCE.

It was supposed when the Committee was appointed to investigate the differences between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton that the evidence would be carefully kept secret and not allowed to be a matter of public rumor and gossip. But it seems that some of the facts have leaked out, and there can, therefore, be no harm in stating what has transpired before the Committee. The rumor is that Mr. Tilton, who supposed he acted magnanimously in Mrs. Tilton's case as well as in that of the pastor of Plymouth Church, was entirely under a delusion on the subject; and that the separation which his friends advised when the scandal broke out has now taken place, with prospect for an immediate suit for divorce. It further appears that when Mr. Tilton appeared before the committee, he at first declined to make specific charges against Mr. Beecher, as he claimed that all he had to do was to vindicate his own good name without doing harm to Mr. Beecher. However, as the case proceeds, it has become apparent that the whole of the scandal first made public by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, must be thoroughly ventilated. Mr. Bowen has been called to appear before the committee, and Mrs. Woodhull has offered to come forward and state her knowledge of certain facts and how she obtained them. It is stated by Mr. Beecher's friends that there is to be a lawsuit in this case, but that it will not be that of H. W. Beecher himself, but a third person. His defence, it appears, amounts to this: That Mr. Tilton had been guilty of repeated infidelities, most of which came to the knowledge of his wife; that she had been stung almost to madness by these infidelities and his constantly manifested want of consideration for her; that in this excited frame of mind she sought counsel of her pastor, Mr. Beecher, who the latter impulsively took her side of the case, and urged her to procure a divorce from Theodore Tilton; that Mr. Beecher busied himself in the affair a great deal more than he should have done; and that subsequently learning from Tilton that some at least of Mrs. Tilton's charges were unfounded, he wrote that contrite letter to Mr. Tilton, a part of which the latter has so effectively used to put Mr. Beecher in the attitude of a criminal asking for mercy, whereas he was simply expressing poignant sorrow for having imprudently interfered in a family quarrel. It is understood that there are other cases besides this of Mr. Tilton to come before the Council, and that they must inevitably be discussed by the Investigating Committee. The persons whose names have not yet been mentioned will probably be called before the Committee and invited to testify.

A FOREIGN CRIME CHARGED.

A Son Accused of Poisoning His Father and Mother in Herkimer County.

(From the Utica Observer, July 13.)

A singular case, and one which has excited considerable attention, has occurred in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, near Richfield Springs. The facts, so far as they have come to light, are as follows:—William D. Ackler was a wealthy farmer, fifty five years of age, living six miles north of Richfield Springs. His family consisted of himself, wife and a son named Cary Ackler, seventeen years old. On the Fourth of July young Ackler went to the Three Mile Point House in a carriage, got to drinking and carousing. On returning he had some words with his father concerning his conduct. Mr. Ackler's barn was burned two years ago, and it is said his son was the guilty party. Young Ackler says his father was very severe in his language on the Fourth. On Monday morning, the 6th inst., the family arose and went to work as usual. After breakfast young Ackler went to work in the field. Mr. Ackler had prepared for work, but was obliged to desist on account of illness. Her husband was attacked in the same manner. They complained of terrible sickness at the stomach, and both were soon vomiting and suffering very much. Mrs. Ackler went to bed, while Mr. Ackler went out of the house. After a while, Mrs. Ackler, finding her husband did not return, went to the door and found him lying on the grass in the yard in great agony. They both managed to get back into the house, where they were soon after discovered by some neighbors, and a physician was sent for.

In a day or two Mrs. Ackler recovered and was able to be about, but her husband gradually grew worse. Last Friday he died. Through his illness he frequently complained of a dreadful burning pain in his stomach, accompanied by frequent cramps, but did not express any suspicion of being poisoned. His physician considered his malady to be an ordinary case of inflammation of the stomach, or cholera morbus. The strange conduct of the son first suggested the terrible thought that he had endeavored to kill his father and mother. He declared he was innocent; but afterward, when a post-mortem was proposed, inquired if the doctors could find the poison if any had been taken, and if they could tell what kind it was. These questions and his amazement at his father's death deepened the suspicion of Friday.

The case is a mysterious one, and is rendered more so from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Ackler were both attacked in the same way last Fall, but recovered. Dr. Crain, of Richfield, ridicules the idea of poison. He thinks it is a case of circumstantial evidence and says he did not notice any symptoms of poisoning, but the people are not satisfied and an investigation will take place.

A Boston Mystery.

The Boston papers say that the physicians find in the existence of Miss Tynan, the girl who was so terribly assaulted at the house in Oxford street several nights ago, a most singular case. She remains about the same, and there are no indications of immediate change. One side is paralyzed, but she has the use of the other—helps herself to nourishment where it is offered, and seems to notice what is going on about her. One of her attendants wore a button hole bouquet. She took it from his lappel and smelled of it, seemingly appreciating its fragrance. She expresses likes and dislikes, and answers in an intelligible way when questioned as to whether or not she suffers pain. Her tongue is almost wholly paralyzed, but she can generally answer the first question put to her each day, if it concerns her feelings. If it relates to the injuries she has received she will not or cannot respond. How long she will live no one can tell, and it is altogether problematical as to her giving the name or sex even of her assailant. She was recently visited by a police official, and shown pictures of ten or twelve men with whom she had acquaintance. All were put aside by her except that of Mr. Colby, which she affectionately kept.

THE love I bear you, dearest,
Would make the prettiest tale,
If I had for a pen to write it
The bill of a nightingale!

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $758,231 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahnf, G. Bollander, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harbison, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

"A SCALP SNATCHER."

A Way to Make the Red Man Happy.

A man named Grubb came into my office the other day, and after introducing himself, he said he would like to call my attention to a little invention of his. Grubb said that he had long been impressed with the fact that, as baldness is becoming so general, the time must come when an Apache Indian, for instance, would be unable to scalp three out of any five white men whom he happened to kill, unless something were done in behalf of the red man. Naturally, being of a philantrophic turn, Grubb examined the subject to see if he could devise any kind of a machine which would place bald men and men with hair upon a footing of equality, and enable the Indian to obtain his rights. After years of patient investigation and thought, Grubb succeeded, and he had dropped in to obtain my influence so that the Interior Department could be induced to accept the patent and recommend it to the Indians. He called his invention "The Patent Adjustable Atmospheric Scalp-Snatcher," and he offered exclusive territory for agents. The devise consists of a disc of thin leather about six inches in diameter. In the center is a hole through which runs a string. When the Indian owner kills a man with a bald head he merely wets the leather, stamps it carefully down upon the surface of the scalp, slides his knife around over the ears, gives the string a jerk, and off comes the scalp as nicely as if he had been adorned with hair a yard long.

"The machine, in fact," I said to Grubb, "is simply a 'sucker,' such as is used by the boys."

"Precisely," he replied, "I merely claim a patent for the mode of application. I want to make the red man happy. I wish to bring joy to the wigwam of the Kickapoo, and to make the heart of the Arapahoe glad."

"Did it ever seem to you, Mr. Grubb, that the baldheaded white man in such a situation needs anour just as badly as the Indian does?" Then Grubb said that if I was going to joke about it he would go home. But he stayed, and before he left I accepted a general agency for the valuable invention. Persons wishing to examine it can apply to me, and if anyone desires to test its efficacy he can do so by bringing a baldheaded corpse with him. Experiments free of charge when persons furnish their own cadavers.—*Max Adeler.*

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN RUSSIA.

Remarkable Falling off From Orthodoxy.

An interesting paper on the present state of the religious sects in Russia is published in the St. Petersburg *Gazette*. The latest news as to the Russian sects, says the writer, is very remarkable. We learn, on the one hand, that the priestless Bukovinians have sought permission to settle in the government of Kherson, at the same time holding out a prospect of their conversion to orthodoxy, or at least to the creed of the old believer; while on the other, sects are prospering and multiplying in Little Russia, where hitherto orthodoxy has been most deeply rooted. Nor is it only the old sects that are making numerous converts. One which has been founded a very short time, under the name of "Skunds," is rapidly extending over the Governments of Kherson and Kieff. Although the doctrine of the Skundists is as yet not very clearly known, it has been ascertained that they repudiate all religious rites, the adoration of images, and all external signs of devotion. They have borrowed from the German colonists of New Russia the practice of reading the Bible on festival days, and they admit of none but a literal interpretation of Scripture. Another sect, entirely different in its tendency, is that of "the priestless," which is now spreading in the Government of Polava. The "priestless" attach the greatest importance to church rites, forms, and ceremonies, and they separated from the orthodox church because they considered that it did not adhere to the rites with sufficient strictness. The writer in the *Gazette*, in examining the reasons for this falling off from orthodoxy, comes to the conclusion that the chief causes of the propagation of religious sects in Russia are the want of education among the people, and the indifference and inhospitality of the orthodox clergy. The people have no particular leaning for any one form of creed as long as their religious wants are satisfied, and there is no doubt that the leaders of the various sects act with much more energy and ability for this purpose than the regular parochial clergy, who often no nothing whatever to satisfy the spiritual requirements of their parishioners.

The Flower and the Bird.

Professor Fraser, who is contributing a charming series of "Story Verses" to the *Arcadian* has the following in the number for last week:

THE FLOWER AND THE BIRD.

A daisy, peeping from the grass,
Saw, overhead, a mavis pass,
And as it watched each little wing
Rose higher and higher earthward sing,
"Ah me! I'm the happiest thing," said,
"That I could ever dream of."

So spake—when, lo! a cruel dart
Pierced the poor mavis to the heart,
And broke her happy song in two,
And sent her flutt'ring down the blue;
Whereon a voice was heard to sigh,
"Thank God, that I could never fly!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

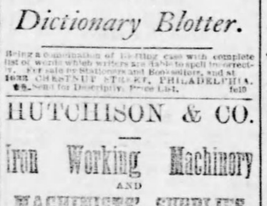
Dreka's Dictionary Blotter.

Being a compilation of blotting case with complete list of words and their definitions to spell by correctly. For sale by stationers and bookbinders, and at 66 Nassau Street, PHILADELPHIA, and 58 Sudbury Street, Boston. Send for Descriptive Pamphlet. jy16

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARRIS HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Hunt's Court.

White Lawn Suits.
White Lawn Suits.
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
At extremely low prices, at
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished "Locomotive." Five Hundred Dollars Reward.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.



FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 198 LIBERTY STREET.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN..... JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

MILLS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
958 LIBERTY STREET.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city. [jn15-109

A BOSTON CRIME.

Sad Story of Seduction and Suicide.

The following letter was found in the pocket of Miss Tynan, the young lady who was found in a dying condition in Oxford street, Boston, on the morning of the 4th inst., and who died on the 7th:

BOSTON, July 3, 1874.

DEAR MOTHER—I am sorry to say that I am in trouble. I have been deceived by a man who promised me marriage. I have been with him for the last two years, and he has left me. I am in the family way, and I cannot bear the disgrace. I am going to drown myself. Please forgive me for what I am going to do. Good-by, dear mother. Forgive me for all my sins. Good-by, dear mother, forever.

MARY TYNAN.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
CARD TO THE
Regretting our inability to last few weeks owing to the u tain hours of the day we take supply all demands for th m several hundred cases of New during the last few weeks, all with the most decided bar-
At 12½ Cents,
Fine Dress Linens, worth 25c.
At 25 Cents,
Yard-Wide Choice Dress Linens, usual price 40c.
At 12½ Cents,
Extra Bargains in Grenadines.
At 18¾ Cents,
Choice Grenadines, worth 37 1-2c.
At 12½ Cents,
Rich Figured Fine Silk and Wool Barege.
At 12½ Cents,
Figured Japanese Poplins, worth 30c.
At 18¾ to 31 Cents.
Choice Japanese Silks, half their value.
ALSO.
Splendid Bargain in Black Dress Silks.
From 25 to 87½ Cents,
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas, being fully one-third under value.
Fine Dress Goods at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Silk and Cloth Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Ladies' Summer Suits, all kinds.
Misses' and Children's Suits.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
JULY PRICES.
Our entire assortment of Straw and Gimp
HATS AND BONNETS
Closing out at
25c, 50c, 75c and $1 Each.
PARASOLS
AND
SILK UMBRELLAS.
AT HALF PRICE.
SASH RIBBONS
At lower prices than ever before known.
A small lot of
Children's Braided Suits
At less than cost.
Percale, Linen, Swiss and Lawn
SHIRT WAISTS.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts and Neck Ruching, in all newest styles.
Extra Good Bargains on
HOSIERY, GLOVE, WHITE GOODS AND
EMBROIDERY COUNTERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Jno. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. H. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Rohm,
A. J. Boothell.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
DAVID E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and Certificates issued. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Hoveestotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dieterich, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

The dullness prevailing in local finances came to almost a complete stand still yesterday, and had it not been for the taking care of business paper, and the usual local banking done at this time of the year, our bank officials might have closed up and gone to the country. Brokers are complaining that they find no business whatever to do, and have about concluded to "light out" for a few weeks. Our insurance companies are busily preparing to forward their losses to the Chicago sufferers; this, together with their large dividends they are paying out, will take their spare cash. They are all in good condition, however, and their losses will not interfere with their prosperity.

THE $500 COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

One of the ladies employed at the counter in the National Bank redemption division of the Treasury Department discovered among the notes sent for redemption one of the counterfeit $500 bills originally discovered at the Treasury Department about a year ago. It was so perfect that several of the most experienced clerks in the Treasurer's office thought it genuine, but upon referring it to the engraving and printing division it was after an examination pronounced counterfeit. The note will be branded and returned to the national bank from which it was received.

DECISION UNDER THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

A decision under the new Bankrupt law has been made by Judge Hopkins, of the U. S. District Court for Wisconsin, that adjudications conforming to the old law made before the passage of the amended act are not void thereby; that such adjudications partake of the nature of judgments, and cannot be set aside or altered by subsequent legislation; that the provisions in the amended act in regard to the number and amount of petitioning creditors do not apply to cases in an advanced stage.

FUNDED LOAN CIRCULAR.

The following is the official circular of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the method whereby interest is to be adjusted in exchanges of bonds under the recent circular of the Secretary of the Treasury. As there are only six days remaining for the presentation of proposals, this official letter is important because it explains any vague portions of the circular to ferred to. It is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 10th instant, I have to inform you that the conditions prescribed in the Funded Loan Circular, to which you allude, are as follows:

The subscriber who has paid in accepted by part all interest which will have accrued on the bonds delivered to him, to the expiration of three months from the date of his subscription, or the date of the acceptance of his bid. Such interest is payable on interest bearing securities, and bonds delivered between this date and November next will carry interest from May 1, 1874, or August 1, 1874, as the subscriber may elect, and he will be required to pay the interest from one or the other of said dates to the expiration of three months from the date of subscription, which is, in other words, all interest accrued to date of subscription, also all interest that will have accrued three months thereafter, must be paid by subscriber, and must be so calculated in all subsequent payments to be made on the day he subscribes or three months afterward.

CHARLES F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

We understand this second circular has had the effect of deterring parties from participating in subscriptions to the new bonds, as had been previously partially determined upon. Several millions, it is believed, would have been taken but for the new phase and additional risk, as the parties consider, put upon the operation by this circular. It is feared, under the present stipulation, that there may be an inducement for a corner and an advance in gold during the three months that might make the exchange of bonds a losing operation. Those who operate to millions calculate closely.

GOOD CROPS AHEAD.

The recent rains, which seem to have been general throughout the West, have revived the prospects of good crops, which were seriously threatened by the drought, which had prevailed in some sections to a damaging extent. It is to be hoped that no serious disaster will occur to any crop this season, for the better feeling which is observable in business circles is based to a large extent upon a good harvest and the consequent ability of the farmers and planters to pay their debts and buy all needful supplies. This will make a demand for manufactured goods of all kinds, which in turn will give employment to labor, enable the merchants to buy the goods at a profit, and, in short, bring about general prosperity. Perhaps the great drawback to reaching this desirable consummation, even with good crops, will be found in the number of people who have become involved in debt during the depression in business, which has existed since the panic; people who, when all the economy which they were capable of exercising, were forced to live largely upon their surplus means, or, worse still, have been running in debt for the current expenses of living. Should the depression in business end with the beginning of the fall trade, such people may soon recuperate; but should the season of dullness and prostration be prolonged by crop failures or any other unlooked for event, there would be a less prosperous outlook for the future. At present, however, there is every indication that the earth will give forth its fruits in season, and that they will in general be abundant, although some localities may not come up to the average.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 99 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	117½	117½
" 1865 "	117½	117½
" 1868 "	116¾	116¾
" 1867.	117	117
" 1868—coupons.	117	117
10-40's	113	113
Currency 6's	116¾	116
New 5 per cents	111¾	111
10-40's—coupons	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99	99¼
Erie	31	31⅛
C.	93	94
R. H & E.		
C. C. & I. C.	16	17
St. Paul	24¼	24
Do. Preferred	40	42
Michigan Southern	72½	72⅜
Do. Central	67	68
North Western Common	37¾	38¼
Do. Preferred	54	
Rock Island	91¾	97
Toledo Mail	43¾	43⅝
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	78
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24⅝
Union Pacific	25	25⅛
Toledo & Wabash	24¾	24¾
Harlem	124	125
Chicago and Alton.	114	
Adams Express	106¾	
American Express	69½	
Iron Mountain	20¾	
U. S. Express	70	
W. Fargo & Co. Express	74	
Terre Haute	7	
Panama	114½	111
Fort Wayne	91¾	92
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	28¾	28¾
Do. preferred	39	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	49	
" " scrip	100¾	
Gil Creek	4¾	5¼
Lehigh Valley	63½	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	81	
Central Transportation	43¾	47¾
Empire do.	19	
P. C., & St. L. Bonds	78¼	

NEW YORK, July 16, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $138 000. The customs receipts were $358 000. Money 2½; prime discounts 5@7. Sterling was dull at 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 488¾@489¼ for sight. Gold 109⅜@109¾, closing at 109¾. The carrying rates were 1¼@2. The clearings were $13,000,000. State bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were firm. Governments were steady. The stock market was firm at the commencement of business, and prices advanced ¼ @ ⅝ per cent. Later on there was a falling off of 1¼ to ⅝, after which the market became dull and little or no business was done. The closing quotations were the lowest of the day, the decline in the general list having been ⅛ to ⅜ per cent., 1½ per cent. in Panama and ⅝ per cent. in Erie.

The decline in Erie is was attributed to a report that the estate of John Arnots, of Elmira, had obtained judgment in one of the State Courts against the Erie Railway for $87,000 on guaranteed bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Company. If the report is correct, the decision sustains the legality of the guarantee made by the Erie of $5,000,000 of Boston, Hartford & Erie bonds, on which there is accrued interest to the extent of $1 800,000, nothing having been paid since 1868. Among the principal sales were 21,000 shares Erie, 11 000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Pacific Mail, and 7,000 Western Union.

The market closed dull.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117⅝; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 113¼; do of '65, 116½; do of '65, new, 117⅛; do of '67, 117; do '68, 117; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 112¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 78; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 20.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 106½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 69½; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 99¼; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 48; Harlem, 122; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 69; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 36½; do preferred, 54¼; Rock Island, 97; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 24¼; do preferred, 42; Toledo & Wabash, 24¾; do preferred, 42; Toledo & Peoria, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 28; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 106¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 72; Burlington & Quincy, 101¾; Lake Shore, 72¾; Panama, 114; Illinois Central, 94; Union Pacific, 24¾; Central Pacific, 88¾; Union, 71¾; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, July 15—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £109 000. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balances to-day was £12 000. Consols: 92¾@92¾; 5-20s '65, 108; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 103¾; ex coupon. New York Central, 92; Erie, 30¾ @30⅝.

PARIS, July 16.—Rentes, 61f. 67½c.

FRANKFORT, July 16.—5-20s '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

Business in general merchandise, while it can not be termed active, is fully up to what it usually is at this season for the year; there is a steady consumptive demand for all the staples, and notwithstanding the inquiry is mainly to supply immediate wants, there is, nevertheless, a very fair volume of business in the aggregate.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the best grades, but common and medium is dull and can only be sold at prices ranging 8@9c. Fine continue to quote at 20@25c for good to choice solid packed.

BEANS—Is limited supply but the demand is light, and there remains an accumulating surplus from $4.90@5 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

CHEESE—Coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, the offerings are accumulating, and prices are fully sustained: 12½@13c for Ohio Factory. Exporters have been buying pretty recently, and an advance on the seaboard soon is not improbable. We have been much lower than New York all season.

EGGS—The receipts were liberal to day, but the supply is small, and prices are still maintained @20c.

FLOUR—The market remains substantially as noted in our last report. Spring wheat flours are quoted at $6.75@7 for Minnesota; red winters $6.75@7.50, mostly at $7 for good reliable brands. Lower grades are selling very sparingly, and choice over winter at the same prices, and many of them will pay more before they will do without it. A few spring patents are offered at $8, but at a discount in this market, as it is now at a premium. Rye flour, $5.75@6.

GREEN TEA.—SMALL PARCELS.—Quotations were in good supply to day and prices were over 14@15.09 ₱ —the market was considerably weaker. Oolongs, Caboings, Young Hysons and very dull: $5.25@8.0 ₱ bbl, as to quality. Japanese coming in freely and drooping $5.50@8.50 ₱ bushel. Cargoes—arrivals are expected to sell at new prices, and there is a large supply. Oolongs, $ @5.50 barrel. Choice Young Hysons and of low grades, imperfect and Wastes, $ @ . Japans, $ @5.50 ₱ bu, as to quality. Pea, $1@5.25 bushel.

GROCERIES.—Our merchants are still pressed with orders for Sugars, some of them are unable to catch up with their orders, but when this is done it seems the wholesale trade will then be in a fair condition to do anything else. Coffee continues dull and weak, and no improvement in the demand for the present need be looked for. The jobbing trade will carry just as little stock as they can safely, as I find as they are at the mercy of a mere break of Job. That is only a question of time. The eastern markets have been some days lower, and there is a strong disposition to realize on those who are carrying large stocks are anxious to unload.

MOLASSES—Prime, 39@41c; Granulated, Rich Orleans, 49c; Powdered, 11¾ Standard A, 10 B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 10¾; American Extra C, 9¾. Yellow Sugars, 9¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21; prime, 20; good, 19; fair, 18; ordinary, 17; Laguayra, 20; good, 19; Mocha, 30; good, 30c; common, 25c; Java, 30c; Roasted, 40c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.10@1.20; White, Drips, $1@1.05; Sugar Drips, 90 to 95c; Amber, 75@80c; Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50c.

RICE—Best Carolinas, 9¾; good, 9¼; medium, 8¾; Patna, 9¾.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and the market generally dull, but it is not really new or important. Wheat in fairly good sales at $1.20@1.25 for red winter and $1.25@1.30 for white, but little difference between new and old crop. No. 3 corn is very much in request and will command higher prices than any other grade. Oats are advanced; we now quote it 61@65, as to quality. Corn is an inquiring article at 50@55c for car loads, but little offering. Rye is in good demand at 80@85c. Barley is dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; opened at $19.75 and closed at $20 for spot and seller July; $19.50 bid for seller August. Lard dull at $11, 30@11, 35 spot and seller July and August.

WHISKY—85c.

On call to-day this afternoon Corn closed easily at 62@63c for seller July and 61½c seller August. Wheat quiet at $1.18½ seller July and $1.20 seller August. Oats quiet at 56@56½c seller July and 56c seller August. Rye firm at $1 bid spot. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; opened at $19.75 and closed at $20 for spot and seller July; $19.50 bid for seller August. Lard dull at $11, 30@11, 35 spot and seller July and August.

WHISKY—85c.

On call to-day this afternoon Corn closed easily at 62@63c for seller July and 61½c seller August. Wheat quiet at $1.18½ seller July and $1.20 seller August. Oats quiet at 56@56½c seller July and 56c seller August. Rye firm at $1 bid spot. Barley dull and nominal.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets:

Acetic, No. 8	5@6	Gum Arabic, sorts	35@50
" 1st select	50@55	Bergam	2.50@3.00
" 2d select	45@50	Cassia	2.00@2.25
Acid, Citric	1.40@1.50	Castor	27½@30
Oxalic	22@25	Lemon	5.20@5.40
Tartaric	65@70	Linseed	1.00@1.05 cash
Alcohol	2.00@2.20 gal	Neatsfoot	90@1.00 gal
Alum, Cake	2½@3	Olive	1.25@2.50 cash
" Ground	3@3½	" qts	6.25@6.50 cash
Ammonia, Carb	22@25	" ½ gals	3.75@3.00 cash
Arsenic, Fler	12@15	Orange	4.25@4.50
Asafoetida	40@50	Origanum	70@1.00
Balm, Gilead	1.00@1.07	Peppermint	1.50@2.00
Canada	75@80	Peppermint	5.00@6.00
Bay Rum	2.25@2.50 gal	Sassafras	80@90
Bis, Sub car	3.75@	Wintergr	3.75@4.00
Sub pil	2.50@2.80	Opo, Serilla	40@50
Blue Mass	1.05@	Pot, Bi Carb	30@
Vitriol	13¾@14¾@	Bi Chrom	25@
Borax, refrd	19@ 21@	Bromide	1.00@1.20
Brim., Red	4½@ 5½@	Chlorate	50@ 44@
" Yellow	13½@16@	Gin, E. I.	13@
Buchu	17@ 20@	Gin, Jam	32@
Calomel Am	2.05@	Iodide	3.50@
Camphor ref	85@ 90@	Jalap P	85@
Cantharides, Rus	75@ 90@	Rhubarb	1.25@1.50@
Chamom, Ger	45@	" Pow	1.25@1.50@
Chamom, Rom	50@	Sar, Hond	50@
Chloral Hyd	2.40@	Sarsaparilla	50@
Chlorof'm,	1.15@1.25@	Senega	1.10@
Cinchon, Pale	80@	Spikenla	40@
Red	1.30@	Val. Eng	38@
Yellow	30@	Gor	25@
Cochineal	60@	Saffron Am.	1.00@1.25@
Copperas	2@ 3@	Sal Ammon	15@16
Cream Tar	45@ 50@	Saltpetre	8@ 9@
Cubebs	18@ 20@	Glauber	2@3
Dovers Pwd	5@	Rochelle	40@
Ergot	50@ 70@	Soda, Ash	2½@ 3@
Ether, Sul	60@ 65@	Seed, Canary	7@ 8@
Sul	2.75@	Hemp	7@
Ex. Logwd	11@	Mustard	7@ 10@
Lique, Cal	44@ 50@	Sponge, Aleppo	2.25@
" Ital	30@ 33@	Sponge, Aleppo	2.25@
Fustic	2@ 4@	Ex. I	2.00@
Glycer, Pure	35@ 44@	Thymol	2.50@
Rosery	65@	Shellac	70@ 80@
Indigo, Mad	1.00@1.20@	Soap, Castile	12½@ 16@
Guat	1.10@1.25@	Venice	12½@ 16@
Iodine	6.60@6.90@	Soda Ash	4½@ 5½@
Iodoform	11@12	Bi Carb	6@ 7@
Juniper Ber	7@ 9@	Strych, Cry	3.12@
Logwood	23@ 28@	Pulv	2.88@
Maddder	18@ 21@	Sugar Lead	28@
Magnes, Cal	80@1.00@	Turpen, Spts	47@ 50@
Carb	30@ 35@	Vit, Cooch	1.25@1.50@
Manna, Flo	60@	Copal	1.25@2.00@
Morph, Sul	7.25@ 7.55@	Damar	1.80@1.90@
Nitr, Silver	1.45@	Mastic	1.60@1.75@
Opium	10.88@	Senet, Red	25@ 45@
Pywd	14.00@	Whiting	1½@ 3@

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

The Crude market, not withstanding the continued depression in the produce, is steady, and prices, as compared with yesterday, are fully sustained: immediate shipment 9@9¼ at Parker. It appears strange that the market should continue in its present condition, that the raw article should keep up and advance, while the product is hard to dispose of as any price. We are cognizant of a sale of 500 barrels at 9¼c on cars here, which the seller claimed scarcely covered actual cost, with crude at 90 cents per barrel. There will certainly have to be a change one way or the other soon, as refiners will be obliged to shut down: it is not very pleasant to do this right in what is considered the best part of the season, but it is better to stop than to work for nothing. Some curers are doing a fair business, having sold some time ago, when prices were much higher, for future delivery, but we are assured by those who are posted in regard to the matter, that there is no margin whatever. King's present prices as a basis. Exporters are willing to out but they are not willing, for the present, to pay living prices.

The Barrel trade continues quiet and prices without quotable change, countries, $1.40@1.45, and city make, $1.55.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	313
Do	Hutchinson O W	481
Do	Casualty O W	317
Stevenson	Peerless O W	92
Stevenson	Libert. t O W	455
Rushcuil	Nonpareil O W	477
Young	Liberty O W	236
Total		2 939

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta	Warrie Bros.	340
Braun	Warrie Bros.	350
L Irwin	Waring Bros.	304
Evan Spear	Warrie Bros	160
L. Wingston Bros.	Wargen F & Co.	25
National	Warden F & Co	25
Lardaird	Warden F & Co	100
Central	J P Logan	474
McKee & Sons	J P Logan	50
H S A Stewart	J P Logan	339
Kerr & Co	J. H. Telford	350
Coleman	Tack Bros	530
Total.		4,911

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and a little higher: No 2 spring $1.13@1.13¾ cash and seller July; $1.13 for spot; $1.10¾@1.13 seller July; $1.09 seller August. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 61½@62c and closed at 61¾c bid for spot and seller July; 59@59½c seller August. Oats firm; No 2, 39@c; few sales; 39@39¾c spot; 40@40¼c seller July; 36½@37c seller August. Rye firm at $1 bid spot. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; opened at $19.75 and closed at $20 for spot and seller July; $19.50 bid for seller August. Lard dull at $11, 30@11, 35 spot and seller July and August.

WHISKY—85c.

On call to-day this afternoon Corn closed easily at 62@63c for seller July and 61½c seller August. Wheat quiet at $1.18½ seller July and $1.20 seller August. Oats quiet at 56@56½c seller July and 56c seller August. Rye firm at $1 bid spot. Barley dull and nominal.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton dull and easier; middling plaid 17½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and in buyers' favor; No 2 spring $1.30 cash; No 2 Milwaukee $1.36@1.37 cash. Barley nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats a trifle easier; No 2 Chicago 69@69½c seller August. Rye firmer; No 2 Western 84@85c. Pork steady; new mess $20 seller August. Lard steady at 11¾@11¾c. Whisky firm at 92@93c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Wool, a shade easier at 40@50c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower at $1.30@1.35. Corn dull at 58c. Oats quiet at 45@50c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork nominal. Bacon—shoulders 5¾; clear rib 10@10½c. Hams 12@13c. Lard—refined 11½c. Whisky firm at 92c. Coffee—Rio cargoes fair to prime 17@18c. Sugars firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Wool, a shade easier at 40@50c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower at $1.30@1.35. Corn dull at 58c. Oats quiet at 45@50c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork nominal. Bacon—shoulders 5¾; clear rib 10@10½c. Hams 12@13c. Lard—refined 11½c. Whisky firm at 92c. Coffee—Rio cargoes fair to prime 17@18c. Sugars firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Wool, a shade easier at 40@50c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 16.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat in fair demand and prices unsettled: No 1 white Wabash new $1.46; No 2 $1.38; red white Michigan $1.41. Corn in active demand and prices advance 2c high mixed cash and seller July 61½c; seller August 61c. Oats in active demand and prices advanced; No 2 cash 36½c. Rye in active demand and market firm. Barley, firm; No 2 93c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Flour: 13S bales choice new received and sold at $5@5.25 in warehouse $5 Land 8 mos; three 12½@12¾c; King 12½@13½c. Sugar 11@6 on hand; interest fair to good; sales 1 hhd at fair 8½c; fully fair 9½c; prime 9¾c. Corn meal $4.60. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Flour steady; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $5.75@7.25. Wheat firmer at $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.45@1.50 for amber. Corn steady at 67½@68c. Rye firm at 92@93c. Oats firm at 56@56½c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—Corn quiet at 54@55½c. Flour quiet at $4.25@5.50. Wheat steady at $1.30@1.35. Oats steady at 90@95c. Corn 60@65c. Provisions shade firmer since 11½@11¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.35. Corn steady at 72c. Oats firm at 56@56c. Provisions steady and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Cotton firmer at 17¾c. Flour: superfine $4. Wheat, Corn and oats unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Cotton firmer at 17¾c. Flour: superfine $4. Wheat, Corn and oats unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—Cotton quiet at 14½@15½c. Flour quiet at $4.25@5.50. Wheat steady at $1.30@1.35. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 60@65c. Provisions shade firmer since 11½@11¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.35. Corn steady at 72c. Oats firm at 56@56c. Provisions steady and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Cotton firmer at 17¾c. Flour: superfine $4. Wheat, Corn and oats unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 16.—Wheat quiet: No 1 Milwaukee $1.36, extra white Michigan $1 40. Corn dull at 74c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Beeves: receipts 1,199 head; making 4,199 for the two days, against 3,250 same time last week; about 3,000 cattle were on sale at Monday's prices, but feeling was not so strong to-day; exceptions were in the best grades of steers, which were very scarce at 10½@12c; Texans and Cherokees, 7@9½c; sales 2,000 head; closing dull; we quote the market 10@10½c for three days, against 4,383 same time last week; sheep receipts 1,500 head; market for sheep and lambs active and firm a 7@8c. the latter for choice; dressed mutton and dressed lambs unchanged at 10@12c. Veals: receipts 1,200 head; market firm at 7@8c. Hogs: receipts 4,000 head; market firm at 6½@6¾c.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Cattle: receipts 2,200 head; market very dull and 10@15c lower; choice grades call for full prices; others very poor; only fair to choice steers $5.25@6; stockers $4@4.50; shipping 1,200 to 1,600 lbs, $5.50@6.25; fair to good cows $3@3.50; choice fat heifers $4@4.50; receipts 2,200 head; sales 1,200 at $3@6.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,800 head; market dull and 25@50c lower; sales at $3.50@5.75. Hogs: receipts 11,000 head; market active, prices ruling 10@15c higher; sales at $5.50@6.05; receipts 3,652 head. Sheep more active at $4@5; receipts 3,000 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There was less activity in the package trade, owing to the extremely warm weather which prevailed. A fair jobbing trade in demand at unchanged prices. Cotton flannels continued in good demand. Dark blue cotton prints are required for and scarce. Fancy dress ginghams are more active. Woolens are quiet. Woolen flannels and blankets are in better request.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton: demand slack; sales of 150 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 15½@15¾c; low middling to strict low middling 16¼@16¾; good middling to strict middling 16¾@17¾; good ordinary 15@15½c; receipts 151 bales; to exports: to E 29,683; inland but receipts 12,703.

Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Lumber in good demand and rather firm for yards and market; we quote joist and scantling at $9@9.50; strips and boards 10@10; lath $1,75; shingles @ 60@2.90.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Lewis O & P m	3	M Kniest D & Co m	1
Nimick & Co m	4	Nimick & Co m	3
Total	7	Total	11

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESER.

Lewis B & D m	1	Lewis O & P m	5
Caruther & Hm	4	Nimick & Co	9
J W Porter & Co m	3	Pgh Fee & I Co	7
Jones & Li o	2	Chess S & Co	2
Jas Bailey & Co o	7	Dilworth & Co	2
Total	17		25

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace o	12	Zug & Co p	4
Lucy Furnace o	24	Lewis O & P p	7
Jones & Lp	12	Lewis B & D m	7
Total	48		70

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Rollers.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Better Feeling in Cattle.

We are glad to announce that there is a better feeling in Texas cattle, and the market has advanced from 12½ to 15c per 100 lb. This will amount to from $2.00 ₱ head, and cattlemen represent all the push there is in the drove, or may even pull rein the steer from below. The market was strong yesterday at the advance. The fact that a barrel of mess pork now costs $10 to $11 in this market, and that packers cannot get good fat hogs at any reasonable price, will contribute to strengthen both the feeling in hogs, cattle and sheep. It seems fair to suppose, therefore, that beyond an occasional break prices there cannot be a permanent decline in prices below the present figure—St. Louis Dem, 15th.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT FOR THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—feet.	Change in 24 hours—ft.	ins.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo.	12	4	—1	W	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	4	3	—2	N	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	6	10	+1	E	Clear.
LaCrosse	7	5	—4	S	Fair.
Dubuque.	10	2	—1	Calm	Clear.
Keokuk	6	7	—1	NE	Clear.
Leavenworth.	4	10	—4	SE	Clear.
Jefferson City	8	3		W	Clear.
Louisville	4		—2	W	Fair.
Memphis	9	10		W	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	2	8	—4	W	Lt Rain.
Omaha, Neb.	7	10	—2	S	Clear.
Pittsburgh	3	3	—4	N	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	13	4	—4	N	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	13	6	—4	N	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	3	4	—4	SW	Clear.
Vicksburg.	15	1	—4	NE	Clear.
Yankton, D. Ty.	12	6	—1	S	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROBE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with about three feet in the channel last evening. Clear and pleasant—prospects for more water are by no means encouraging. Business is again suspended at the landing.

There have been no arrivals or departures since our last report except the packet-wharf boats. The Mary Davage got up as far as Lee Bottom, when she was again obliged to go to the bank and work for water.

Capt. D S. H. Gilmore, of the boatstore firm of H. Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, accompanied by his wife and daughter, have gone to the seaside.

—A Bismarck paper of the 8th says: The river is falling, and still a good stage of water. The Pembina, May Lowry and Lisa Stockton are in port. The Fontenelle left for Carroll on Monday night, carrying letters of Martineau and private freight and freight goods. The Josephine left for Benton last evening, carrying the largest load of passengers that has ever left this port. More than 100 passengers left on the two boats, some of whom have been waiting six weeks for a boat to Benton. The Joseph ne carried a full load of freight. The Katie P Knotts is due from Carroll on Saturday. She opened will load for Carroll next week. The E H. Durfee arrived last Thursday, and transferred her up river freights to the Josephine. The Western is on her way up, having left Yankton yesterday. She will leave Bismarck for Benton about the 20th, and will probably be the last boat to Benton.

—The steamers James Howard, Great Republic and City of Alton, having with Grinnell the old consolidated Line, their owners will determine as soon as practicable upon a plan of navigating the future entirely independent of the line which they assisted to launch into existence in February last. It is said that at one of these meetings the line members on Monday that the boats should receive their shares of the pool in full up to that date, which was paid at the St. Louis National Bank. The owners of the withdrawing boats intend to purchase a wharfboat for the Ohio trade, and there is talk of a large and fast boats being the number they deem requisite for a first class line to New Orleans—St. Louis Dem.

—A dispatch from Louisville says: Major D. S. Benedict, an old boatman, died this morning in his seventy seventh year. He was also one of the steamer D ve in 18 0, and has been fully identified with steamboating since 1812. He was of the firm of Benedict & Cutter, forwarding agency and dealers in boat stores, in 1818, and for a quarter of a century a stockholder in the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line, which he and W. Gould to build eight barges at Madison for the Missouri River, and departed for St. Louis this evening.

—A letter from Capt. Hogg r, on board of the Ella Hoggatt now on Churchill's Bar, Arkansas River, dated the 9th inst., says: Work is progressing finely here. We have the wags under the boat

HOME NEWS.

Oats.

John Wilson, Esq., wholesale grocer received from Boston, yesterday morning two Maltese Oats, which are as fine specimens of this breed as we have ever seen. Mr. W. intends replenishing the stock in this part of the country, and as he has the genuine article, no doubt his efforts will be attended with great success.

Caught Under a Falling Embankment.

Yesterday as the workmen engaged in the grading of Forbes street near Chestnut, an embankment caved in, and three of the men were caught under the debris. Two of them escaped with but slight bruises, but the third, whose name was given as Mahoney, was very seriously injured, and had to be carried home. His injuries are more of an internal character and he may not recover.

At Butler Yesterday.

The excursion to Butler yesterday, at the anniversary of the Orphans' Home, was quite a success. The attendance from this city, including the Duquesne Greys, was very large. The visitors found accommodations in a special train consisting of seven passenger coaches and two baggage cars. The excursionists, after spending the day in festivity at Butler, returned last evening, tired and dusty, but unanimous in endorsing the "excursh" as a success.

"Old Offenders."

ALLEGHENY July 15 1874.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

This morning our peaceful slumbers were broken by the quacking of the Park geese under our window, and our attention was called to a solemn procession wending its way towards the Mayor's Office, escorted by one of our policemen with cane in hand; they wagged their tails in true feminine style. We hope Mayor Fleming will see that they stop it this time, as they are old offenders X

Accident to an Old Lady.

Yesterday an old lady named Mrs. Smith, who resides on Liberty street, near Fourth avenue, met with a painful accident. She was about to descend a pair of stairs when she missed her footing and fell to the foot of the flight. When picked up she was found that her arm was broken but happily she escaped without any other serious injury. A physician was called in, the arm set, and at last accounts the patient was doing well. Mrs. Smith is about sixty years of age.

Accidents in a Mill.

Yesterday a brace of accidents occurred at the mill of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin's, which necessitated the visit of a physician to the place. One of the workmen was caught by some belting and pretty severely squeezed, but had no bones broken.

The most serious accident was that to a workmen who was working at the rolls, when a bar of hot iron came out and passed through his leg below the knee, burning him in a shocking manner. Dr. McCandless was called in and rendered the required medical attention.

The New Postoffice.

Two of the delegation who left for Washington last Monday evening to remonstrate against the Third avenue site for the new Government building arrived home yesterday. Our reporter called at Mr. Frew's place of business to interview him on what they learned at Washington, but that gentleman had gone home and would not return until this morning. We understand they made certain developments that will interest not only the tax-payers of this city, but all our citizens who are in favor of locating the postoffice for the good of the city, not individuals. We hope to be able to give the particulars to-morrow.

Money and Papers Stolen.

The establishment of Messrs. Stern & Kline, at the corner of First and Wood streets, was entered yesterday at noon, and the safe in the office was robbed of a tin box containing some $30 or $40 and a lot of valuable papers. The proprietors had gone to dinner and the clerk and porter were at work in front of the building on Wood street. The office being deserted some one took advantage of the opportunity to make as good a haul as they could. Fortunately, just before dinner, over $200 had been deposited in the bank and the amount lost was comparatively small. The police were notified but no arrests have been made yet.

Yesterday's Crusading.

Yesterday morning sixteen of the crusading ladies made a tour of some of the wholesale liquor houses and the saloons. Messrs. Miller & Richardson, corner of Liberty and Seventh streets, received a brief call, and in front of their house an out door meeting was held.

Campbell & Hay's saloon, 277 Liberty street, was also visited, and a curbstone meeting held in front of it.

Messrs. Littell & Maching received a visit, with out door services. At Weber's saloon, No. 48 8th avenue, the ladies received a lively time, and were about to proceed to work, when the place visited was E. Siedle's saloon, No. 218 Liberty street.

The American Manufacturer

of this week is peculiarly rich in the editorial variety, also in its manufacturing items from all parts of the country. The Marquette correspondent comments on the decision of the Governor to collect the ten per cent. tax on all the iron money issued by the Lake Superior Mining Co., and all that passed through the banks. The enforcement of this decision must prove very disastrous to many parties in that isolated community.

The English letter contains its usual variety of labor and trade information, giving very late and valuable comments on the present and future prospects of the iron, hardware and fuel industries. Probably no Journal has ever given such full and reliable information of the mineral fields, both home and foreign, as the *Manufacturer*.

City Property.

The City Property Comittee met last evening in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Jno. A. Fox in the chair.

Bills to the amount of $3,761 05 were approved and warrants ordered for the payment of the same.

The resolution requiring the City Hall Commission to file their account in the District Court which was referred to the Committee by Councils, was referred to a sub-committee in conjunction with the City Attorney.

The resolution for abatement of the nuisance caused by the deposit of filth at the Point referred by Councils to the Committee, was referred to a sub-committee with power to act.

The Committee agreed to lease to Jno. Aler under the lot belonging to the city on the bank of the Allegheny river in the 17th ward, for one year, at a rent of $260.

The Steubenville Murder.

On Wednesday afternoon John Gilbart, of Burgettstown, Pa., was killed at Steubenville, Ohio, by Officer Ross Stephens. Gilbert it seems was intoxicated and when Stephens attempted to arrest him, he, as drunken men nearly always do, resisted, when the officer brought his mace into requisition and struck Gilbert a terrible blow on the back, the injury to the spine completely paralyzing the unfortunate man. While prostrate upon the ground, it is further alleged, Stephens struck Gilbert several times on the head with his mace, so that when taken up he was insensible, in which condition he remained for a few hours, until death came to his relief. The officer was permitted to run at liberty until one o'clock yesterday afternoon when he was arrested on a charge of manslaughter made by the brother of the murdered man. The bail demanded bail in the sum of $1,000 but up to last accounts the prisoner had been unable to get it. The Coroner's inquest has not been concluded.

GAS FOR FUEL.

A Vein Struck at Soho.

Some excitement was created at Soho, last evening, by the announcement that a powerful gas vein had been "struck" on the mill grounds of Messrs. Morehead, McClean & Co. For some time past, the workmen have been boring with a view of striking the gas, and there was consequent rejoicing when their works of trial were thus rewarded. It is the intention to use the gas as fuel to run the mill—the well having been bored for that purpose. Several of the mills in our vicinity are experimenting in this way, and in some a stream of gas has been secured, sufficient to run the works. It is thought that the vein struck last night will fully supply the demand for fuel at the mill of Messrs. Morehead & Co.

THE LATE "SECURITY."

Lady Stockholders Anxious to Learn What Security They Have for Their Money.

Yesterday a couple of lady stockholders in the deceased Security Trust Company, took legal measures looking toward a recovery of their money invested in the concern. They were Mrs. Mary J. Craig and Mrs. Harriet Houston—the first owning thirty shares and the second fifty shares. The suit is brought against the officers and Directors of the company, who are named as follows: Messrs. David Gregg, William Wilson, Robert McKnight, B. L. Singerly, Jno. V. McDonald, Philip Bantz, Daniel Eaver, James T. Brady, Charles S. Fetterman, L. J. Blanchard, R. L. Painestock, Bartley Howard and H. H. Collins. The plaintiffs allege that the affairs of the Security Company were not properly managed and that by reason of this recklessness in management the plaintiffs lost respectively $3 000 and $5 000. The usual papers preliminary in such cases were issued.

OUR STREETS.

Do They Belong to the City or to Railway Companies?

If our Councilmen could have been present in a crowd of gentlemen standing on Sixth street yesterday, and heard their remarks about allowing one man, by his muleishness, to permit the street to remain in the condition it has for the last year, we do not think they would hesitate for one minute to repeal the ordinance by which the Manchester Passenger Railway Company monopolizes this street. It is a gross outrage on the public, and we insist that Councils shall show their power in this matter. There is no use of talking about it any longer. The President of that company will not fix it or attempt to do it, till Councils show him they mean business. Not only has the street remained impassable for a year, but the stench around the place, where the horses stand, is enough to bring pestilence in the city. Every man doing business on Sixth street, from Penn avenue to the bridge, is complaining, and a petition is now before Councils directing their attention to it. The question is—will the demands of these business men be heeded? Must the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny still suffer this nuisance? or will our authorities do their duty? If a nuisance, such as this, existed in any other city for a day, the citizens would hold mass meetings and demand that it be abated. We hope our City Solicitor will take this matter in hand, and show the Manchester Railway Company that the city still owns its own streets.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Retrenchment and Reform.

Session of the Committee Last Night—Exhibit of the Financial Condition of the Water Extension Fund—Proposed Stoppage of Considerable Work—Pipes on Liberty, Stanton and Bedford Avenues—Furnishing the South Side.

The Water Extension Committee met last night in Municipal Hall, Mr. Mitchell in the chair. When the minutes were read Mr. Fox thought they were incorrect in their statement of the action taken regarding the boilers now being made by Snyder & Co., the contractors. The minutes, however, agreed with the report of the meeting as taken by the reporters, and they were approved.

On the request of Dr. Gross six inch water pipes were ordered to be laid on Liberty avenue and all cross streets from Center to Elm streets inclusive.

Mr. Morrison by leave took the floor and in a brief but appropriate speech presented the new President of the Committee, Mr. Mitchell, with a neat ebony gavel. The recipient "took it in" and throughout the meeting held the members level with it.

The object of last night's meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was for the purpose of considering the ordinance providing for a water supply for the South Side, but Dr. Wood, who is largely interested in the matter, being absent, it was postponed for the present.

Other business being taken up, Mr. Watson, from the sub committee to which was referred the matter of laying pipe on Stanton avenue, reported in favor of putting down a six inch pipe from Bulter street to a point which can be supplied from the Brilliant Hill reservoir. The report was ordered to be laid.

On motion presented by Mr. W. C. Brown, the Superintendent was instructed to lay water pipe on Clay street, in the Seventeenth ward.

WATER EXTENSION FUND—ITS CONDITION.

Mr. R B Brown called for the reading of the report of the Secretary showing the condition of the Water Extension Fund. Mr. Anderson then read the statement, which is as follows:

Real Estate	July 16, 1874.		
Water Commissioners (Expended of First Loan.			
Do do Contingent Expenses			
Office and Contingent Expenses			
Engineering Department (Laying Pipes)			
Water Committee (For Old Water Works)			
Eccles House Improvements			
Brilliant Hill Reservoir Est.	$195,568 24	Res to per cent.	$19,556 82
Hiland Hill	12,816 60		1,281 66
Brilliant Hill	299,007 58	Res 30	89,702 27
Cast Iron Water Pipe	875,978 55		263,393 56
1st Pr Engines, estimate	223,350 85		67,005 25
2d Pr Engines	209,007 58	Res 30	62,702 27
Hydrants	12,816 60		3,844 98
Pumps and Connections	15,295 75		4,588 72
Boilers	17,750 03		5,325 00
Brick	20,500 75	Res 10	2,050 07
	$2,328,252 77		$519,936 03
		Total Amount Expended	$435,867 82
		Balance in Treasury	674,646 14
			$1,110,513 96

Geo B. Hill & Co	$ 26 000 00
Nation Trus Company	344,484 02
Balance in Treasury	674,646 14
	$1,045,130 16

RETRENCHMENT DISCUSSION.

In the discussion that followed the reading of the statement, Mr. Wormser desired to be informed whether there was sufficient money left to finish the proposed work. Mr. Hunter said he was satisfied that there is not money enough to finish all the proposed works. He moved that the Mechanical Engineer be instructed to notify the contractor for the engines, Mr. Harlupe, to finish but one pair, and stop work on the others; also that one set of boilers be dispensed with at present, and that the civil engineer be ordered to notify the contractors at the Brilliant Hill and Hiland Avenue reservoirs, to abandon work on one compartment and only finish the other compartment in each reservoir. He thought such action would save a great deal of money to the city, and that the abandoned work can be finished when the city debt is reduced, and the city again in condition to borrow more money. If one-half of the work referred to be completed, the city will not suffer for want of water, as the supply will be sufficient for many years, and when the demand for water increases, then the city will be financially better able to finish the entire work of the water extension.

Mr. Anderson was of the opinion that some such action would have to be taken. As for the money locked up in the Nation Trust Co. and the amount due from Geo B. Hill & Co. he did not think it could be counted upon, and the committee should only act on the basis of the amount of money as set forth in the above statement.

An intimation was thrown in by Mr. Morrison to the effect that the second pair of engines may be in a further state of advancement than the first pair.

THE ENGINES.

By request Engineer Lowry stated that he could hardly tell which pair of engines are nearer completion. Some parts of one are further advanced than the same parts of the other, but will in quite $93 000 to place the first pair of engines in service and $77 000 to do the same for the second pair, which are not to cost as much as the first.

As for changing the work at the Brilliant Hill reservoir, Mr. Aull was opposed to it, but he had always been in favor of suspending work on the second pair of engines. The consumption of water he claimed was not so great as many thought and even now he thought the second pair of engines should be stopped.

Dr. Gross asked if the contract contained a clause providing for the stoppage of any part of the work.

Mr. Mitchell said there was none as to the engines, and the work on them be considered irrevocable.

Mr. Kennedy stated that in the contract for the making of the reservoirs a clause had been inserted providing for the stoppage of the work on thirty days notice.

STOPPING THE WORK.

Mr. Hunter offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mechanical Engineer be instructed to notify the contractor for the engines to proceed and finish the first pair of engines, and discontinue work on the second pair of engines until further notice.

Resolved, That the Mechanical Engineer be instructed to notify Messrs. Snyder & Co. for work done on the boilers be paid. It being stated that the contractors had failed to comply with the resolution relative to "mud drums" the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Morrison moved that the Civil Engineer be instructed to advertise for proposals for laying water pipe on Stanton and Bedford avenues. An amendment was offered by Mr. Aull that provided it was in compliance with the ordinance, and as amended, it was carried.

SOUTH SIDE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr R B Brown again brought up the matter of the South Side water supply, to consider which the meeting was called. He said that two members of the sub committee were present, but in the absence of Dr. Wood, the chairman, neither of them appeared to know what to do. He regretted the absence of Mr. Wood, and said that the citizens of the South Side would be anxiously looking for the morning papers to learn what action had been taken on a matter which interested them so much. He called up the petition and resolution, referred to the committee by Councils, and moved that the Civil Engineer be instructed to survey the streets on the South Side with the object of laying pipe to be supplied either from this city or the Monongahela Water Works. Mr. Kennedy stated that he was awaiting the action of the sub committee, whereupon Mr. Brown withdrew his motion until the next meeting.

The Chair announced the following appointments on sub committees:

On Machinery—Messrs. R. B. Brown and Jno. B. McMasters.

On Reservoir—Wm. Anderson.

On motion adjourned.

THE TAX PAYERS UPRISING.

Another Meeting in the Fourteenth Ward—The Citizens Appoint a Committee of Thirty to Ask an Explanation From Capt. Ward—a Rub at the Fire Commission.

Last evening the citizens of the Fourteenth ward held an adjourned meeting in the Oakland school house, Fifth avenue, Bellefield, to protest against the further increase of taxation and to hear the report of their committee appointed at the last meeting. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock.

Mr John Dunlap presided, and Mr. Arthur Fitzpatrick, Secretary.

Mr. Dunlap stated, upon taking the chair, that he was pleased that this movement was not confined to this ward, (the Fourteenth) alone, but that the movement was a spontaneous one of the taxpayers throughout the city. He hoped that all present would openly express their views on the subject of our enormous taxes. He referred to the City Hall Commission and its workings, as well as all the other commissions which had wasted the money of the people. Here referred to the High School building, as to its lavish cost, and compared the building in which they were assembled as fully its equal. He thought there had been too much extravagance everywhere, and it was time that this system of munificent expenditure of the people's money should be stopped.

A RESOLUTION.

The gentleman offered the following:

Resolved, That we, the taxpayers of the Fourteenth ward, now assembled in council, earnestly aroused by the mal-administration of our city affairs; the extravagant and often needless waste of the people's money extracted in the many forms of taxation, having awakened to a sense of our duty, are determined to use every legal means in our power in order to effect radical and permanent reform in every branch or department of our city government.

With this object in view, and for one of more perfect organization, we hereby appoint a Standing Committee of thirty taxpayers, selected from our wards, whose duty it will be to meet once each month, or oftener, as the case may require. This committee is all sweet and appoint their chairman, who may at any time in the name of said Committee, call together the taxpayers of the ward, for the transaction or confirmation of such business as the Standing Committees may present.

On motion of Mr. J. F. Barr, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. H. Smith called for the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting.

Mr. Simon Beamer, said that he was a member of that committee and had been but recently elected, as were some of the other gentleman of that committee, and he thought they were not yet ready to report, and he believed it was better that the committee's time to report be continued, in order that they might prepare a full and explicit statement. The committee was then, on motion, continued.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

Mr. Barr moved that the Chair appoint the committee of thirty. Carried.

The following gentlemen were then appointed: Messrs. George Bannantine, Sr., Charles E. Speer, John Moonhead, Wm. E Schmertz, Wm. H. Smith, W. D. Wood, Simon Beamer, W. H. Mechling, H. B. Van Voorhis, Oliver Fawcett, John Bennett, James S. McFeely, Hugh Boyle, Freywogel, Isaac Jones, T. B. Young, James P. Barr, George H. Dozier, James McGinnis, John C. Bidwell, Charles J. Clark, Henry Johns, Madison Bailey, E. Wormser, John G. Day, Dr. James Keagy, Joseph Lucas, A. C. Davo, Arthur Fitzpatrick, Charles H. Zug, John McDevitt.

A COMPARISON.

Mr. E. Wormser said that he was old and though he was no speaker he would say a few words. In 1869 his taxes in the ward were $23 94; in 1871, $48 76; 1872 $48 76; 1873, $48 76, while in 1874 it is $80 20, and all other taxes have increased in proportion. He thought it was time for the people of this side of the city to stand up, which had overwhelmed in every department of our city government. It was time that taxpayers looked to their own right sand chose the right kind of men for responsible positions. He believed for the high rate of school taxes the Directors were entirely to blame. He thought the powers that be should be changed.

Mr. Christopher Zug agreed with Mr. Wormser in all he had said, but he was anxious to know how the powers that be were to be changed into other hands.

Mr. Wormser replied that the proper way was to elect men without regard to politics, but those fit to occupy the important positions, instead of allowing the Democratic and Republican leaders to control their primary elections. They must see to them themselves.

Mr. Smith said that at the last meeting a resolution was passed asking the School Board to furnish a report of their expenses.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. S. H. Bald stated that he was a member of the School Board, but he was not aware that any such a statement had been called for. He had come to the meeting with the intention to make a statement, and had called upon the Treasurer of the Board, to get the figures, but that gentleman had gone into the country. He said the Board was desirous of making a clear statement as soon as possible and decided to submit it to the citizens at a meeting. They would supply it as soon as possible. The gentleman said the members of the Board were as honest as Mr. Wormser or any other gentleman present.

Mr. S. H. Bald stated that he had called upon that the citizens of Pittsburgh had been robbed from the word go." He made reference, to the several commissions, not very complimentary. He thought the City Hall and Water Commissions ought to be censured for not furnishing a report of their expenditures. He knew they had spent a great deal of money, and had taken very poor care of their books. They were allowed four dollars a day, while other people's time only was worth a dollar. The people were now waking to a sense of their duty, and they would put corruption down, and as it looks now, they were determined to do it and have an honest administration of their city affairs.

IRREPRESSIBLE.

Capt. Ward, who was present, was called upon, but he said though living in an other ward he had some interest here, but he had nothing to say, that he could think of there, except the taxes were too high.

Mr Dunlap then made an explanation stating that no reflection of a personal had been cast upon Mr Bald or other members of the Fourteenth ward School Board and he wished the gentlemen to understand it so. But the people had been cajoled by some leading men in their own business. They had never been consulted on any subject in which they, the people, were interested, and now they were beginning to feel it in their own pockets, and the power of high taxes continues it would drive manufactures from our city. There were no attractions here other than our great manufacturing interest, and these would have to be protected. He was glad to see the interest manifested, and the number of manufacturers present, which showed the great interest felt by them. This is a matter for the poor laborer as well as the large tax-payers. We, the intelligent portion of the community, pay our taxes, and we must have a voice in the expenditure of our own money. It was late in the day now, but we must nip this thing now, ere it is too late.

Dr. James Kaag spoke briefly, and thought that every department of our city had been mismanaged.

MONEY HAD BEEN EXPENDED

without regard to the public weal. He thought it was time to stop it and it would be, for the people were finding out their rights.

Mr Smith had a reference to make to one of the departments of our city, and that was the Fire Department. In their June report they claim to have expended $30 000 for the month's expenses and had nearly $20,000 in their treasury. They were now collecting $175,000. A tax upon the people. He thought it was wrong for them to keep so much of the people's money in their possession, while it is not needed. He believed it sufficient protection against fire, but he was extravagance. The Fire Commission ought to go light on the rural districts, which reaped very little benefit from the fire department.

Capt. Ward took exception to what the Chairman, Mr. Dunlap, had said in regard to saying that Pittsburgh had no attractions. He said she had greater attractions than any other city in the country, but it had been taken off by the men in power. He paid his compliments to the Board of Councils of this city regarding the contemplated one